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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901. No. 217

JANUARY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

Data.	Conles.	Date.	Cont
1	81,470	17	73,88
2	76,140	18	. 73,99
3	75,780	19	.78,84
42	74,860	20 Sunday .	.90,75
5	80,150	21	
6 Sunday	90,735	99	.74,08
7	. 73,820	23	74,00
8	74,680	24	73,85
9	74,320	25	. 73,91
10	73,400	26	77,97
11	74,120	27 Sunday.	92.84
12	76,880	28	74.07
13 Sunday	.93.345	29	74.24
14		30	74.15
15		31	74.65
16		<b>31</b>	فنشفة
Total for	the mont	h2,	397,38
Less all co	nies spolled	in print-	
		led	89,7

Net number distributed .... 2,307,631 Average daily distribution .... 74,439 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of January was 10.58 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this list day of January, 1901. J. F. FARISH,

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1901.

ONE OF HIS ANTICS.

Mayor Ziegenhein's action on the World's Fair bond ordinance was like him-a volume could not say more. He knew, or could easily have known,

beforehand the points in the bill to which he objected. He might, after the vote in the Municipal Assembly, have shown an active interest in conferring with the World's Fair leaders and reaching an arrangement. Instead, he dodged. The citizens who were conducting the me end of the enterprise were compelled to hunt him up so that they might bring to bear all available pressure upor the inertia of his public spirit.

In his usual clumsy and foolish way he was trying to play personal politics. He was indifferent to the fate of the World's Fair, but busy with the chance ly appreciating the compliment conveyed hensions of volunteer public servants in such a choice. who considered themselves responsible to their colleagues in Washington.

It is a dismal picture, but in sixty days we shall have a brighter prospect in municipal administration.

ANOTHER RECORD MADE.

Another month of business in St. Louis has closed with bank clearances the largest in the history of the city.

By the report of the Clearing-House Association, the clearings for last month were \$179,319,675. The clearings for January, 1900, were \$145,328,096, making a gain of business for the first month of this year over the previous year of \$33,991,570.

Equally gratifying is the fact that the clearings for December, 1900, \$163,886,698, were the largest up to that time. Last month's record overtopped De cember's by \$15,432,977.

These figures are not unexpected. They are not the result of any temporary excitement in financial circles. No one thing made such a volume of busines possible. On the contrary, the activity of the merchants and manufacturers has made such a showing inevitable The natural growth of all St. Louis industries is responsible for such magnificent clearings.

Equally as gratifying is the fact that there is no reason why the month of February should not also be a record breaker. St Louis has established a habit of breaking records and nothing should intervene to prevent such an onward march of prosperity.

ALL MUST WORK TOGETHER.

It is now reasonable to hope that the World's Fair bill, accompanied with proof that St. Louis has fulfilled all the obligations imposed by the terms of that measure, will be promptly taken up and passed by the National Congress, thus making possible the prosecution of World's Fair work under the direction of

a permanent organization. The delay caused by Mayor Ziegenhein's refusal to sign the bond ordinance on the day of its passage by the Mu-nicipal Assembly, while unnecessary, does not imperil the World's Fair bill's chance of passage. The Mayor has finally signed the ordinance, and, never in the remotest degree in danger of loss through the operation of the ordinance as passed on Wed esday last, the city is now made doubly secure under a million-dollar guarantee against loss, signed without the slightest hesitation by the responsible citizens determined upon World's Fair success. This would seem, happily, to complete the municipality's participation in the work necessary to commend the World's Fair bill to Con-

The passage of the World's Fair bill, which is confidently counted upon under existing conditions, should bring about a tremendously increased activity in World's Fair work on a basis of gratifying soundness. It is to be earnestly desired that this stage of the vast undertaking shall be reached without further

unnecessary delay. The task confront- port recommends an increase to \$3,500.- WORLD'S FAIR BILL the greatest magnitude. The men pledged to its performance are working diligently and loyally for the glory and prosperity of St. Louis, They should receive the heartiest support from the people of the community to be benefited.

It should certainly be apparent to all observant citizens of St. Louis to-day that it is worse than useless to look to local Republicanism for anything but obstructive tactics in movements for the progress and development of St. Louis

ed a Democratic ticket nominated on a

good-government basis. With the addi-

tional strength thus gained the entire

Democratic ticket was elected. The les-

son of this incident was too obvious to

be lost. The local Democratic organiza-

tion, despite some ill-considered objec-

tions within its own ranks at the first,

is undoubtedly resolved upon a wise line

of action which shall retain to its sup-

port this independent vote for good gov-

It seems reasonably certain at the pres

ent time that St. Louis Democrats will

ticket, headed by Mr. Wells, which will

deserve the vote of every St. Louisan

who desires municipal reform. This ac-

tion will constitute faithful public ser-

vice on the part of the local Democracy.

It will also mean victory in the April

elections. The campaign lines as now

being drawn promise to array St. Louis

Democracy and the friends of good gov-

rnment against Ziegenbeinism and the

gang which stands for machine mis-

DUTY AND DISTINCTION.

These St. Louisans who promptly put

Such action on the part of clean; hon-

est and trained business men who have

heretofore taken no very active part in

politics will, as a matter of course, en-

tail some sacrifice of time and thought

hitherto devoted to their own private

affairs. The performance of duty, how-

ever, always entails some sacrifice. In

the present instance the importance and

pressing Lature of the duty is far in ex-

manded.

cess of the sacrifice that may be de-

It is imperative that the Democratic

ticket for the spring elections be beyond

all question a ticket that stands for good

government. The nominees of the Demo-

cratic city convention to be held Feb-ruary 12 should be the best and strong-

est men available, citizens of established

reputation for integrity, ability and

faithfulness to any trust which they un-

dertake. Representative men to whom

nominations may be tendered on this

basis ought to be proud to accept, keen-

A Democratic ticket nominated along

these lines will be victorious at the polls

on April 2 next. The consequent ad-

ministration of the city's affairs by com-

petent and honest men will be a dis

tinguished administration, memorable

for its beneficent results. It will be a

great honor to have served in such an

administration. These truths should im-

press themselves upon the minds of men

whose duty in this crisis is too plain to

ABATE THE SMOKE.

Action taken by the St. Louis Smoke

Abatement Association looking toward

the passage of laws by the Legislature

which will effectually rid the city of the

cloud of smoke now tolerated is worthy

By the terms of a proposed bill which the association will submit to the Legis-

from any chimney is made a misde

meanor, subject to a fine of not less than

\$25 nor more than \$100 for each day the

With the large buildings and factories

all having engines and furnaces that

emit the blackest smoke coal can gen-

erate, some portions of the city have

een made undesirable for living. Every

change of the wind serves to develop a

new kind of dingy atmosphere. With the present number of improved

appliances for consuming smoke, no

himney should discharge an excessive

amount of soot. No law should favor

the man who refuses to use the up-to-

date methods for smoke consumption.

Any help that the Legislature can give

St. Louis in the passage of laws tending

to make a clearer atmosphere will be

appreciated by every lover of municipal

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Perhaps no work in which the United

States Government has engaged of late

years has aroused that general and far-

eaching enthusiasm that has followed

the establishment of rural free delivery

routes. Evidence is given in the last

annual report of the Postmaster Gen-

Rural free delivery was permanently

established in this country three years

ago. July 1, 1899, 391 routes were in

operation. By November 1, 1900, the

number had increased to 2,551, distrib-

uted in forty-four States and Territories

and serving 1,801,524 people. It is es-

timated that by the end of June the

service will have been extended so that

3,500,000 people will be served.

People in the cities and towns to the number of 31,000,000 are served by free

delivery. By the extension of the serv-

ice the Postmaster General believes that 21,000,000 additional patrons can

be served in the country. When ans is

ne, it is thought that the cost will be

be ignored for selfish reasons,

of the support of all citizens.

nuisance is permitted.

ominate a clean and able municipal

rural postal service is few. Some shopkeepers in the small towns are oppose and the welfare of its people. The Democratic party in this city, now to it, but the temporary losses which concentrating on Mr. Rolla Wells as its they suffer are nothing when weighed against the benefits to the thousands of candidate for the Mayoralty in the patrons. Besides putting farmers in spring elections, and preparing to conduct a vigorous campaign for municipal closer and more intimate touch with reform, offers the only hope for good each other, it promotes good reads, as the Government has laid down the rule government in the place of ring misrule. The fact of the earnestness of the local that no proposed route shall be estab Democracy in this direction becomes lished until the roads are in first-class daily more evident. The fact of a Reshape. Farm values have been augpublican determination for continued mented and by the closer communication which free delivery permits with the outside world, the exedus from the gang rule and a wrecker's policy is made equally plain day by day. In the November elections that indefarms has been turned back in some endent element of St. Louis citizenship measure. If this last advantage of the service were the only benefit, the money which desires good government support-

not be wasted.

present 2,158 petitions for new routes

While rural free delivery is of such

recent introduction in the United States,

England has had it for over half a cen-

veloping this excellent feature of postal

For the number who enveigh against

MUST BE DEFEATED. All that an aroused public sentiment can do should be done to prevent the passage of the Collins-Holland School-Board bill by the Missouri State Senate. Democrats in the State Senate cannot afford to place upon their party the odium inseparable from favorable action on this evil measure. The local resentment of a Senate vote to again surrender the public schools of St. Louis into the hands of political gangsters and spoilsmen will mean tremendous injury to the

party in this city. It will be a well-founded resentment, inasmuch as there is no excuse for a course so antagonistic to the best interests of the public schools.

The demand of the people of St. Louis that the schools be allowed to continue under their present wise and beneficent administration is known to the member of the State Senate. It is equally well known that the only element advocating a return to the old system of district school directors is the element which profited by that system in the past, at the expense of the people and of the side private considerations and signify ols. The issue is clearly an issue willingness to be candidates for between the friends and the enemies of local office on a good-government platthe public schools of St. Louis. It is form will deserve the gratitude of a comthe solemn duty of State legislators to munity which is in sore need of good protect the public schools from spoliation at the hands of political ringsters.

The Missouri State Senate is on trial in this matter of the Collins-Holland School-Board bill. The Democratic party is on trial as well. The passage of a measure so disastrous in its certain effects on the public school system in St. Louis will be a sin calling for the certain and stern punishment of those guilty of its commission. Can the Democratic majority in the State Senate afford to eccept the responsibility for this sin?

GALVESTON'S PLUCK.

There seems to be a very practical wisdom in the plane now being put into execution to enable the city of Galveston to speedlly recover from the effects of the disaster of last summer and to provide against a possible recurrence of such disaster.

The bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature, granting to Galveston a Governor of the State the right to appoint a commission of five citizens who shall be authorized to refund the present indebtedness of the city and to issue additional bonds for the purpose of raising the city above the overflow line, is plainly an urgent necessity of the situation. It will doubtless be promptly passed by the State Legislature.

In the movement for recovery from appalling devastation, which will thus be put under way, the plucky city of Galveston will unquestionably receive the support and sympathy of the entire Union. The task before its citizens is a mighty one, but is far from being an impossible task. The courage and undaunted enterprise of the men of Gal veston, backed by the willing co-operation of the country at large, will be more than equal to its performance.

On February 12, from present indicalature, the discharge of dense smoke tions, the local Democracy will nominate a winning ticket which will mean the best municipal administration known in the history of St. Louis.

> It is the duty of the best citizens to accept nomination for local office on a good-government platform. It will be their lasting distinction to serve the city when election follows nomination.

> Shivering with dread of a maniac footpad now roaming her streets of nights, Kansas City's "hot time in the old town" registers below zero on the municipal spine-thermometer.

Having scotched the Collins-Holland School Board bill in the Missouri House of Representatives, the next step is to kill it for good and all in the Missouri

Local gangsters jubilantly proclaiming that the Commission for the Public Welfare is moribund are allowing the wish to become father to the thought.

Of course Congressman Joy can't afford to buy pianos for his constituents. A sweet-toned organ for himself is the best any statesman can afford.

Now that a permanent international Court of Arbitration has been organized. let's hope that quarreling nations will give it an excuse for being. And now it's hurrah for the World's

Fair of 1903 and a united St. Louis working for a greater glory and a new era of prosperity. St. Louis's bank clearings for January

were so large as to break all previous records—an appropriate showing for the World's Fair City.

When we look back to reckon up life's bliss, 'Its in the simple human things 'twas found Friendship, a sweetheart's love, a song, a kirs The joys that in sweet nature's ways abound And then the truth is plain unto our eyes:

These human things, that to so much amount, was their good we chose to sacrifice for fame, wealth, power—the things that do not count.

BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

tury. France has had it even longer. Germany, Belgium and other European Illinois Requested to Appropriate countries also enjoy the benefits of the \$250,000 for a State Exhibit service. It seems strange that the at St. Louis Exposition. United States were so backward in de-

PROVIDES FOR A COMMISSION

Measure Was Introduced by Rep resentative Trautman - Curtis Unfolds a Plan to Better the Roads.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL " Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1.-Representative Trautman of St. Clair to-day introduced in the House a bill providing for the participation of Illinois in the St. Louis Exposition to be held in that city in 1903 in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase. The bill is almost an exact copy of the Pan-American bill, which Governor Yates has just signed. It carries an appropriation of required to carry on the work would direction of seven commissioners, four Reerection of a building and the installation of an exhibit representing the State's products, resources and arts. These are to the date at which the law becomes effective, or July 20. After the Fair is over the Comoners are to remove the buildings an turn into the Treasury the proceeds and excess. They are to receive no compensa tion. Their expenses while only duty con-nected with this undertaking are to be

Committee.
Bill to Create New Office.

paid. The bill went to the Appropriations

Bill to Create New Office.

The Senate did nothing to-day, but adjorn to Monday evening.

In the House Mr. Curtis introduced a bill to created the office of State Engineer of Roads at a salary of \$2,009 per year. The State Engineer shall be appointed by the Governor and hold his office for four years. He shall prepare and publish blennially at the expense of the State a complete detailed statement of all hard roads built, and under the provisions of the act during the two preceding years, together with any useful and valuable information he may obtain from other States or countries, upon the art of road building and the effect of hard roads upon farm life and farm property.

It is made his duty to advise all roads of

hard roads upon farm life and farm property.

It is made his duty to advise all road officers in the State relative to the construction and maintenance of hard roads. He shall hold at least one public meeting each year in each of the congressional districts of the State to give instructions in the building of hard roads. Upon receipt of a request in writing from any Highway Commissioner, in proper form, the State Engineer shall investigate the proposed improvement, and, if he finds it of suificient public importance, he shall certify his approval. Should he approve the request he shall cause plans and specifications for the improvement to be made, and shall estimate its cost.

provement to be made, and shall estimate its cost.

The bill provides that all hard roads shall be not less than 9 feet nor more than 18 feet wide, unless there is some special reason for a greater width. When the estimates have been made and the Road Commissioners shall certify to the State Engineer that their township or road district is duly authorized and empowered to pay one-half; the rest of the improvement, the State Engineer shall, within ten days thereafter, advertise for bids and let the contract for the improvement. One-half of the expenses of the construction of the road shall be paid out of the State Treasury. When such roads are completed they shall be known as the State roads, and the State shall pay to the Highway Commissioners each year the sum of 15 per mile, which sum shall be expended in maintaining and repairing such roads.

Mr. Curtis introduced another bill, which provides that whenever fifteen or vorce level.

calling a special town meeting, it shall be the duty of the clerk to call a special meeting of the Commissioners of Highways, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to request the State Engineer of Roals to make a detailed estimate of the cost of constructing the road petitioned for. Within ten days after receiving the detailed estimate, the Supervisor and Town Clerk shall call a special election to vote upon the question. If the vote is favorable the State Engineer shall proceed with the letting of the contract. If the election falls to carry, the petitioners therefor shall pay to the State of Illinois a sum not to exceed \$50 to reimburse the State for the expenses of the State Engineer.

The bill provides that in each township having three miles or more of hard roads the Supervisor shall appoint a custodian of said roads, whose duty it shall be to go over such roads at least opce each month between April 1 and November 1 of each year and make such repairs as seem necessary and keep the surface in good condition. The custodian shall be paid \$2.50 per day for himself and a single horse and wagon, and shall be paid for such time as he is actually at work, provides further than the Supervisor and Town Clerk shall issue the bonds of the township to pay for the construction of hard roads upon being requested so to do by the Commissioners of Highways. The issue shall not exceed one-half the estimated cost of the roads and shall not exceed, together with the outstanding indebtedness of the township, 5 per cent of the assessed valuation thereof.

Mr. Trautman introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000 to Jacob Kubler of Springfield to indemnify him on account of the death of his son, Harry Kubler, as the result of the premature discharge of the cening sun at Camp Lincoln, July 22, 1900.

Another bill introduced by Mr. Trautman fixes the saluries of Judges of city courts as follows:

In cities of more than 5,000 and less than 5,000 inhabitants, \$1,500 per annum; in cities of more than \$5,000 and less than 5,000 inha

is follows:

In cities of more than 5,000 and less than 5,000 inhabitants, \$1,500 per annum; in cities of more than 25,000 and less than 50,000, \$2,-60; in cities of more than 50,000, and less than 100,000, \$2,500. than 100,000, \$2,500.

The House adjourned till 5:30 Monday afternoon.

J. L. PICKERING.

PAINTERS WIN A POINT.

Dallas Master Painter Agrees to Employ Only Union Men.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 1.-The strike of the union painters against the Master Painters of the latter not to discriminate against nonunion men and also because of their refusal to recognize union men or unio cards, is still unsettled. Building is badly interrupted because of the strike.

The union men refuse absolutely to make any concessions. They claim to-night to have secured important concessions to-day from several members of the Master Painters' Association. Henry Hamilton & Co., the largest paint house and employers of painters in the city, opened correspondence with the strikers this morning and a satisfactory arrangement was raide by which the strike is lifted so far as they are concerned, and exclusively union men will be put to work by Hamilton & Co. as a result. Otherwise the strike is unchanged. The union men refuse absolutely to make

WEAVER GAVE HIMSELF UP.

Claims He Killed His Father-in-Law in Self-Defense. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 1.-John Sanders, who was shot by his son-in-law, Lewis Weaver, on Friday last, died to-day of blood-poison-

on Friday last, died to-day of blood-poisoning in the Dallas City Hospital.

Weaver, who had been admitted to bail, went to the Sheriff's office as soon as he heard Sanders was dead, and surrendered. An affidavit was at once made against him charging him with murder, and he is now locked up in the County Jail.

Weaver claims he killed Sanders in self-defense; that Banders had attempted to take his life before he married Sanders's daughter against the latter's will.

IMPERIALISM DECRIED BY TWAIN AND HARRISON.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, Feb. L-Notable contributions to anti-imperalistic literature are Mark Twain's and former President Harrison's articles in the February number of the North American Review. The first, entitled "To the Person Sitting in Darkners," is a savagely ironical review of the present policy of the leading Christian nations in China, and of the dealings of Great Britain with the Transvall, and of the United States with the Philippines.

Singing the changes upon the phrase, "Ex-terding the blessings of civilization to our prother who sits in darkness," the humoris warns us that though this has been a good trade in the past and has paid well, nevertheless in the present day 'The people who sit in darkness are getting too scarce—too scarce and too shy. And such darkness as

tendom "has been so eager to get every stake that appeared on the green cloth that the people who sit in darkness have noticed it—they have noticed it and have begun to show alarm. They have become suspicious of the blessings of civilization. More, they have begun to examine them. This is not well. The blessings of civilization are all right, and a good commercial property; there could not be a better, in a dim light." Mr. Harrison says:

"We are hearing now a great deal of the riches and the strategical advantages which have come to us with the decile acceptance of the divine will in the Philippines."

Dropping sarcasm, Mr. Harrison points

AMERICAN WOMAN

TO BE CANONIZED

Mother Elizabeth Seton to Be En-

rolled Among the Saints of

the Catholic Church.

FOUNDED SISTERS OF CHARITIES

Authority Has Been Received to

Begin the Work Preliminary

to Her Beatifica-

New York, Feb. 1.-Search is being me

American to be included among the

thorize the enrollment of the first native

ized saints. The Very Reverend P. S. Mc-

Hale, C. M., president of Niagara Univer-sity, has received authority to besin the work preliminary to the bentification of

Mother Elizabeth Seton, who founded the

ted States.
In the Roman Catholic Church the process

of canonization is a long one of investi-gation and trial and one that proceeds with slow caution, both here and to Rome. It is notable that the present sub-

ject is a woman, whose career was

identified with the promotion of the educ-

one of the Protestant Episcopal fam

one of the Protestant Episcopal families socially prominent in this country during the Revolutionary War and the first years of the century just closed.

Elizabeth Ann Seton was the daughter of Doctor Richard Bayley, one of the famous old-time New York physicians. He was long Health Officer of the port and died on August 17, 1891, aged 56 years, a victim of his official real. His tomb in the old cemetery at Port Richmond, S. L. recorded that "he was seized with a malignant faver, to which he fell a lamentable victim and thus terminated a life of great usefulness."

fulness."

Miss Bayley was married by Bishop Provest in 1790 to William M. Seton, a member of an old and well reputed Scotch family They had four children. Mr. Seton died in Italy. December 27, 1800, while abroad in his health, and the widow returned to New York, where she opened a school to support herself and her children. She became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith a 1805, and four years later removed to Balts more, Md. She then, as she always had serious religious bent, even when a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, polived to attempt the formation of a religious community especially devoted to service of women and children.

The generosity of another convert, the Reverend Francis Cooper, enabled her buy a farm at Emmitsburg, Md. Here shopting the rule of St. Vincent de Perdonning the rule of St. Vince

order of the Sisters of Charity in the

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Dropping sarcasm, Mr. Harrison points out that on this new doctrine of "Equivalents" the four great Powers of Europe might combine in a colonization in this hemisphere, as they did in Africa, and possess themselves of all the Central and South American States and see the United States. is now left is really of but an indifferent quality, and not dark enough for the game. The most of those people that sit in darkners have been furnished with more light than was good for them or profitable for us. We have been injudicious.

"In short, the business is being ruined, because Mr. McKinley and Mr. Chamberlain. and the Kaiser, and the Czar, and the French, have been playing the game too openly right in sight of the heathen. Chris-

## TO SAVE CHILCREN

Titus Constitutional Amendment, Adopted Last Fall, Declared Unconstitutional.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 1.-The Supreme Court to-day effirmed the decision of the lower court in declaring that the Titus biennial election amendment, adopted last | November at the polls by 30,000 majority, was null and void.

The effect of the decision necessitates the holding of a general State election this fall club, represented in this matter by the president, Mrs. H. W. Elliot, and Miss Mary

The interest aroused in the case has been general throughout the State, and all political parties have been waiting to hear the result before the work of preparing for a campaign should start. A call will be isued within the coming week for a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee to select a date for the holding of a State

it "per curiam." there not being a dissent-ing voice. It is contended that the passage of the amendment by the two legislatures, which is necessitated by the requirements of which is necessitated by the requirements of the Constitution, was accompanied by de-fects which were fatal and of a vital nature. The amendment was first introduced by Senator Titus of Muscatine, in 1888, and the records of the journals show that the pas-sage was in accord with the provisions of the Constitutions.

First Odeon Concert of the Strauss Orchestra.

past days in some of the music played by the Eduard Strauss Vienna Orchestra at the Odeon last night—the "Beautiful Blue Danube," the "Thousand and One Nights," the "Wiener Blut" waltzea, so linked with the Strauss name. Ah, what magic was in their dreamy swing when we were younger than we now are!

It was in this respect a characteristic programme, in that there was so much

programme, in that there was so much of Strauss in it, with the orchestra's leader so deeply indebted to his name for the fact of his reputation. In addition to the fact of his reputation. In addition to the familiar favorities mentioned, there were also the overture from Johann Strauss's "Waldmelster," the "Heart and Sensible" polka of Eduard Strauss, the "Caucasian March" of the prolific Johann. And then there came a bit of Moszkowsky, a fragment from his fantasic, "The Nations"; Gillet's "Entr' Acte a la Rococo"; Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 12"; one of Delibes's waltzes from the ballet, "Naila," and Mendelssohn's "Song Without Words, orchestrated by Eduard Strauss. And through it all was the temperamental Strauss style, emphasized by the florid and theatrical manner of Eduard's leadership.

Some years ago a visit of the Strauss

Strauss style, emphasized by the florid and theatrical manner of Eduard's leadership. Some years ago a visit of the Strauss Orchestra to this country was a notable musical event. It is not so much that way now. We have American orchestras of far greater artistic merit and orchestral direction of infinitely more worthiness. It is not many weeks since St. Louis lovers of music heard the Theodore Thomas Orchestra under the calm and masterly command of that great musician. The inevitable contrast dwran last night was not to the advantage of the Strauss organization. The main source of interest left to the latter is found in the picturesque Hungarian strain running through much of its work—and this is not as novel as it was, thanks to much of the same given us by some others.

I should give the preference, in commending last night's numbers—after the Strauss waltzes, of course—to the Moszkowsky fragment. Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapeodle," and Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words." Perhaps the most enjoysble number of the evening, however, was the Gillet selection, made so by the excellence of the 'cello performance, which was keenly apprecated by the audience. In some of the other numbers there was apparent a lack of finish and of thoughtful appreciation of the quieter themes, which is perivaps inevitable under the spectacular Strauss treatment, The orchestra was infinitely at its best in the waltzes, the violins being especially good. The audience seemed well pleased with the performance, and was generous with its applause.

The following is the programme for this

afternoon's performance, which will begin promptly at 2:30 o'clock:

Coronation March from the opera Die
Folkunger Kretschmer
Waltz-Morning Journals Johann Strauss
Passepied-Ancient French Dance Gillet
Galop-No Duty Eduard Strauss
The evening programme, which will be of
unusual interest, is as follows:
PART I
Overture to the operetta The Queen's Lace
Handkerchief Johann Strauss
Marche Funchye Johann Eduard
Orchestrated by Eduard Strauss.)
Waltz-Morning Journals Johann Etrauss
Anitra's Dance from Per Gynt Grieg
Entr'acte and Pizziczto from the Ballet
Sylvia Delibes
PART II.
Potpourri from the opera Carmen Bizet The

FROM CRIME'S TAINT.

Purpose of a Bill Drafted at the Direction of the Humanity Club of St. Louis.

A bill providing for the treatment children who have offended against the letter of the law for the first time has been sent to Jefferson City and will be intro duced in the Legislature at an early date. The bill was prepared under the auspice of the Humanity Club of St. Louis.

on the legislation and experience of those other States in which such a law has proved cromble of the State House of Representa-tives and president of the State Board of

Perry, has had counsel prepare a bill, based

Charities and Corrections. The Humanity Club desires that children of tender age shall not be subject to the the reason that such punishment tends to make a confirmed criminal of the child. Many an innocent child, says the society, has been, by incarceration with hardened criminals, trained in vice and launched upon a criminal career.

The bill which the Humanity Club desires that the control late a law provides that The generosity of another convert, the Reverend Francis Cooper, enabled her to buy a farm at Emmitsburg, Md. Here shopting the rule of St. Vincent de Paul in vogue in France before the Revolution she founded in 1810 the order of the States of Charity. From that humble begins it has increased and prospered until from a vast association of plous wolm managing schools, asylums and hospital all over the United States.

Two of the daughters also joined the order. The late Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore was her nephew and the Right Reverend Mgr. Robert Seton, D. D., of Jersey City the first American honored the Pope in the Roman prelatura, was he grandson. Mother Seton died at Emmitsburg on January 4, 1811, and her total within the convent grounds in the object of plous veneration, which will be further in treasured now that the process of her haster

Senator Titus of Muscatine, in 1898, and the records of the journols show that the passage was in accord with the provisions of the Constitutions.

The following Legislature, of 1909, in making the entries upon the journals, referred to the amendment only by title, while the Constitution requires that it should be entered in full. This last act was given chief consideration in the written opinion submitted this morning.

WRECK IN ALABAMA.

Middle Part of a Freight Train

Went Through a Trestle.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Florence, Ala., Feb. 1.—A freight wreck occurred on the Northern Alabama Railroad yesterday at Natural Bridge. Fourteen loaded freight cars went through a trestle, leaving the caboose and engine on either end intact. The trainmen were fortunately at both ends of the train and escaped.

The cars and trestle are a total wreck and the loss is estimated to be \$50,000. A large quantity of flour and perishable freight was a total loss.

The Morning Choral's invitation conce

will take place on Tuesday evening at the Odeon, with choruses by the choral and Miss Flavie Van den Hende, the Belgian

and Shumann's "To the Sunshine."

The Tuesday Evening Club of Webster, which usually meets at private houses, will give a reception to President Jesse of the Missouri State University, from 8 to 8 o'clock, at Bristel Hall, on Tuesday evening, February 5. The club will be addressed by President Jesse upon the subject of "Education," at 9 o'clock, after which there will be a discussion participated in by Mr. Edward Sears of Mary Institute; Mr. C. M. Woodward of the Manual Training Echool; Mr. F. M. Crunden, Professor Snow and

Mr. F. M. Crunden, Professor Snow an several other educators. Many St. Louisan will be guests of the club on this occasion

Over the Teacups Club was entertained by the Misses Hill, No. 465 West Pine boulevard, last week. It was the last meeting with Walter Scott as the topic, and proved to be the most interesting of the series. Mrs. John Messmore talked on the last chapters of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian." The character studies by Mrs. L. C. Reilly, Mrs. J. A. Bartlett, Mrs. Alfred Mathews and Miss Brokaw were enjoyed. Miss Edith Moses was voted a member of the club to fill the one vacancy. After a social half-hour, the club adjourned to meet with Mrs. H. P. Gardiner on February 9.

The St. Louis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its regular an-nual meeting at Beer's Hotel, Wednesday,

CHAPMAN TO BE TRIED NEXT.

Six Jurors Selected in the Second

Bain Murder Case.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

The Union Musical Club will give a concert this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Memorial Hall. The programme, which is to consist of numbers by members of the club, has been arranged in especially careful fashion, and will consist of a plane group by Miss Stella Weiner, who will play from Bach, Mendelssohn; Liszt, Schutt, Schubert-Liezt and Hambourg; Miss Rosalic Wirthlin, who will sing four songs, including the Habanera from Carmen; Miss Genevieve Brandt, who will play three numbers by Chopin, Selveking and Liszt; Master Frank Devol, who is to sing the "Choir Invisible," by Chase, accompanied by Paul Mort; and Miss Adelaide Kunkel, who will play Liszt's "Venevia e Napoli."

War Department Will Rush 2 Companies to the Philippines.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The War De ment has decided to rush twenty-four panies of regulars to the Philippines to the place of the equivalent of volume The first orders to be issued affect **NEWS NOTES FROM** 

troops of the Fifth Cavalry, eight compared to the Tenth Infantry and eight compared the Eleventh Infantry.

This plan appears to be necessary on count of the expected delay in getting uniteers ready for service in this country time to relieve all of those in the Fallonian

TO REPLACE VOLUNTEERS.

The War Department, in fact, now a that it is impossible to bring back all volunteers to the United States from i Philippines before July 1. Some of the listed men of that service, therefore, will discharged on beard the transports befuler arrival in San Francisco. They leave Manila as enlisted men of the arrival in San Francisco as civil psengers on board an army transport. It is the best arrangement that the War I partment is able to make under the draw stances. There has been so much delay getting the volunteers away from Ital that all of the officers cannot be landed this country before their stipulated to of service expire.

TEDDY MAY DON KHAKL

One St. Louis Club Will March in Inaugural Parade.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Some of Roosever Rough Riders are agitating the quest as to whether the Vice President elect to be induced to ride in a khaki suit of the first surging him to accept this such later of the promoters of this scheme are of the opinion that as a Roosevelt will have nobody but a first sugard parade committeemen to ride whim to the Capitol, he might just a sugard parade committeemen to ride whim to the Capitol, he might just a sugard parade committeemen to ride whim to the Capitol, he might just a sugard parade committeemen to ride with make public a communication he may make to the mators of this military-drama sugard. There undoubtedly will be a ble Rider element in the inaugural Among the "Rough Riders' clubs" a for a place are the Roosevelt of the first suits of the first suits of the first suits and organization from Denver. All appear in khaki, though the tropical control of the first suits in the first suits in the first suits and organization from Denver. All appear in khaki, though the tropical control of the first suits and organization from Denver. All appear in khaki, though the tropical control of the first suits and the first suits suits and the first suits suits and the first suits suits suits suits suits suits suits su

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s egular Saturday sale takes place turday morning at 10:30 o'clock s legrooms, 1895-10-12 Chouteau avens alecrooms, less-but and a furniture, itoves and other miscellaneous articold at very nominal figures.

"NATIVES DIE LIKE FLIES"

American Revolution, held its regular annual meeting at Beer's Hotel. Wednesday, January 20. The officers for the ensuing year are: Mrs. John N. Booth, regent; Mrs. Richard Shapleigh, first vice regent; Mrs. H. H. Denison, recording secretary; Mrs. Edward F. Finney, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Edward F. Finney, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. C. Barrows, treasurer; Mrs. A. De Figueiredo, Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr., historians; three members of the Executive Board, Mrs. W. D. Parrish, Mrs. Western Bascome, Mrs. H. N. Spencer. Delegates to the D. A. R. Congress in Washington, February 18 to 21, are the regent, Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. Western Bascome, Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr.; and the alternates are, Miss Mary W. Triplett, Mrs. Huntington Smith, Mrs. D. K. Powell.

The chapter indersed Mrs. George H. Shields for State regent by a standing vote. Bombay Famine Com Work Severely Criticise

at Ahmedalad, in the presidence bay, the chairman of which is Sh remarks regarding the enormous a in the Guserat famine camps.

The commission asserts that the there "died like files while subjects cessive tasks," and that "totally quate provision was made in the famine relief."

These strictures are regarded as demnation of the Bombay famine

ENGAGEMENT IS ARRANG

Miss Pauline Astor Will Wed of Roxburgh This Su

Dalias, Tex., Feb. 1.—Only six jurors had been accepted for the trial of John Chap-man on the charge of murder, because of the burning of Constable Bain, when court Duke of Roxburgh to Miss Paul daughter of W. W. Astor, has